

some pacific solution may be found. The public regard Salisbury's circular, however, as new proof that England has decided upon war, while in the official world it is said that although not pleasant reading for those who desire peace, it has the advantage of intelligibility. The circular has created enthusiasm at Athens.

The American man-of-war ordered to Volo is the *Marion*. Such aid as she can render the suffering Greeks, however, is quite inadequate and perhaps too late. The French and Austrian consuls at Volo have telegraphed for men-of-war, as the Turks are quite demoralized and have threatened a French officer. An English man-of-war is expected. The Italian government has ordered Italian vessels to receive refugees.

A Vienna correspondent hears that Count Andrássy, recognizing the difficulty of the assembling of the congress, is preparing a common action with England. The consequence of General Ignatieff's report at St. Petersburg on the result of his mission, however, yet remains to be seen.

Official returns show that last week the Russians had 53,000 sick in Europe.

A correspondent at Vienna hears from an official source that M. Tissea, premier of the Hungarian ministry, has informed the Emperor and Count Andrássy that he could not answer for the consequences in Hungary if Austria took a decision hostile to or independent of England.

The *Times*, editorially, says: The main fact in the present posture of affairs is that Austria and England are one in their view of the treaty of San Stefano, and of the only means by which, without war, it can be brought into harmony with the just claims of the other powers.

Public opinion in Europe is with them, and if they act together with firmness and loyalty, Russia may be induced to withdraw from her position, which would then be obviously untenable.

The English consul at Salonica is engaging interpreters knowing the Greek, Turkish, and English languages, at a salary of \$150 per month, commencing immediately.

DUBLIN, 3.—The Earl of Leitrim left his residence, at Milford, shortly before 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, accompanied by his clerk, and was driving on an outside car to Derry to meet his solicitor. He always carried arms. It is supposed the assassins concealed themselves behind a low embankment between the road and plantation, and that having first shot the Earl of Leitrim they shot the clerk and driver so that there might be no witnesses. His lordship's valet was driving about a mile behind, and on coming up found his master and the clerk lying dead on the road. Life was still in the driver. The assassins, meanwhile, escaped in a boat across Mulroy Bay. The valet drove back to Milford and alarmed the police, who, on coming to the place, found the driver still alive, but unconscious. He died shortly afterwards. There is no doubt the murder was agrarian. The relations between the Earl of Leitrim and his tenants were unfriendly. His lordship was kind and liberal to the poor, but was very particular and exacting in his dealings with his tenants, visiting with unsparing severity the slightest infraction of the rules of the estate. The Ribbon Society has a strong hold upon the county, owing, in a great measure, to his harshness. He had an iron will which disregarded alike appeals or menace, and he possessed extraordinary courage and perseverance in pursuit of his purposes.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the assassination, says: It is no exaggeration to say that the news of the murder of the Earl of Leitrim, which caused a profound sensation in the House of Commons, yesterday, when confirmed by the Irish Secretary, has struck this country with as much pain and amazement as an unprovoked declaration of war.

BUCHAREST, 3.—The Russian army corps stationed in Bulgaria have been ordered to return to Roumania and take up positions between Giurgiuvo and Bucharest. It is feared the Russians may impose a state of siege throughout Roumania.

At a secret sitting of the Chambers, to-day, MM. Ghika and Stouritz reported the result of their recent missions to London and Vienna respectively. The former said

the English cabinet had encouraged Roumania to hold out in regard to Bessarabia, the latter said Austria laid stress upon the necessity of the Bessarabian question being settled by the decision of Europe.

HAVANA, 3.—It is officially reported that 2,600 insurgents surrendered in the jurisdiction of Manizillo during March; of these 1,250 were men. The arms of all kinds given up amounted to 2,030 pieces.

LONDON, 4.—The stock market is firm on the report of an Anglo-Russian compromise. At Vienna the effect is so satisfactory as to almost compensate for the failure of the congress negotiations, and Austria now awaits the effect of the English and her own communications at St. Petersburg. The Vienna *New Free Press* says: The renewal of bloodshed will be Russia's fault.

Fremdenblatt says: If Russia mitigates the treaty stipulations in consideration of Turkish alliance, she will thereby deprive the treaty of any binding force.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Gladstone asked, firstly, if it was the intention of government in the recent communication regarding the congress, to reserve the self liberty to withdraw from the congress upon the proposal to discuss any matter, the discussion of which it did not think admissible; and, secondly, why England refused the preliminary conference.

Northcote replied, firstly, that all that England wanted at the congress was a discussion of every article of the treaty; and, secondly, that Lord Derby's dispatch gave reason for declining the preliminary conference.

Gladstone thereupon gave notice that he would raise a discussion tomorrow, because of Northcote's unsatisfactory reply.

Additional eastern correspondence is published: Lord Odo Russell, British Ambassador at Berlin, telegraphs, March 13th, that Prince Bismarck has requested him to state that Germany would not participate in the conference without England, and that he (Bismarck) cannot understand how a congress for a revision of European right could be held when England, one of the chief contractors, was absent.

M. Cogalniceanu, Roumanian minister of foreign affairs, writes to the Roumanian agent at Vienna, March 16th, that Prince Gortschakoff had declared to Prince Ghika, the Roumanian agent at St. Petersburg, that notwithstanding our clamoring, Russia's decision in regard to Bessarabia was irrevocable. Russia would not bring the question before the congress, nor consent to another power doing so. It would be an offence to the Emperor. If she could not make us give in, she would take Bessarabia by force and armed resistance would be fatal for Roumania. The dispatch concludes: "Notwithstanding these threats, we persist in our refusal to yield."

The Roumanian agent at Vienna communicated to Sir H. G. Elliot, April 3d, a dispatch from the agent at St. Petersburg, recounting a conversation with Prince Gortschakoff, who said: "Is it true that your government intends to protest against the article of the treaty which provides for the communication of the army in Bulgaria with Russia though Roumania? The Emperor has ordered me to inform you that if you have such intention he will order the occupation of Roumania and the disarmament of the Roumanian army." The agent replied that Russia should have treated with Roumania and not with Turkey, concerning the passage of the army. Prince Gortschakoff rejoined: "We did not choose to have anything more to do with you on account of your conduct. It is important that you should know that we insist upon a free passage through your country and that you should inform your government of the Emperor's declaration. Your government must plainly state their decision."

Russia has requested Montenegro to prepare for a renewal of hostilities. Prince Nikita is taking measures accordingly.

It is reported that a rupture between the Russians and Roumanians is exceedingly probable. The latter, in spite of their numerical inferiority, are determined to resist any attack.

Fifteen battalions of Serbian troops have been ordered to march to Drina and Save.

Four more persons were arrested for complicity in the murder of Lord Leitrim. McTaggart has been released for lack of evidence.

PORTSMOUTH, 4.—The troop ships *Crocodile* and *Euphrates* were yesterday ordered to be ready for sea in 48 hours.

BERLIN, 4.—The German ironclad fleet will proceed to the east in the beginning of May.

Mobilization has been ordered in the four remaining Russian military districts.

VIENNA, 4.—A special from Constantinople says the conversion of the Sultan to pro-Russian ideas is imminent.

Prince Gortschakoff is expected shortly to inform the powers that after Lord Salisbury's circular, the congress, were it to meet immediately, would no longer be likely to solve the questions at issue.

ST. PETERSBURG, 4.—The *Journal De St. Petersburg* says: "Lord Salisbury's letter shows an absence of conciliatory views, by gratuitously attributing ambitious motives to the Russian proposals."

LONDON, 5.—The military situation is attracting attention. The Serbian occupation of Bulgaria will relieve the Russian troops to be concentrated south of the Balkans. There are indications that the Russian troops lately at Sofia and north of Adrianople are moving south-east. It is now believed that the occupation of the northern shore of the Bosphorus by the Russians would prevent Admiral Hornby from forcing a passage. Some Russian divisions are echeloned on the road to Bujukdoe, and a total force of about 30,000 is collected within easy striking distance between there and Bujukdoe. There are some Turkish brigades, which could probably hold the place till assistance arrived on the peninsula of Gallipoli, or neighboring mainland. In front of Bulair there are probably about 50,000 Russians, while at Salonica and on the lines of communication, there may be scattered some 50,000 more.

The war office at St. Petersburg is dissatisfied with the muster rolls, and is making strenuous exertions to hurry up the reserves. All the recruits in the capital were, three days ago, inspected by the Emperor. The *Pall Mall Gazette* hints that if the opposition endeavored to hinder government's measures, Parliament will be dissolved, insuring, in the present state of public feeling, an overwhelming conservative majority.

Germany is again busily mediating between Austria and Russia. The papers say Russia has ordered 1,500 torpedoes here with directions that they be forwarded to the Turkish coast occupied by Russia. ROME, 5.—It is stated that England will raise no obstacles to the establishment of relations with the Vatican, but reserves the right to indicate the basis thereof. The Vatican has instructed the German bishops to do nothing to prejudice the negotiations for re-establishing relations between Berlin and the Vatican.

LONDON, 5.—A dispatch from Athens reports that the British consul at Larissa has arrived at Volo and demanded the delivery of the murderers of Mr. Ogle to justice. The same dispatch says the Turks attempted to dislodge the Cretans from the positions near Cydonia and after four days fighting the insurgents were victorious. There are 10,000 Turkish troops in and near Volo. Insubordination among them is increasing. It is feared their desire for plunder is stimulated by the unpunished outrages in the neighboring villages, and may lead them to sack this town, where thousands of women and children are refuged, unless more foreign men-of-war are sent.

If the attitude of the Roumanian government is real, not feigned, it is difficult to see how a rupture can be avoided when Russia proceeds to enforce the treaty of San Stefano, and a collision between Russia and England and Austria might be brought about in this way. The protest referred to by Prince Gortschakoff in his conversation with the Roumanian agent in the early part of this week was brought before a secret sitting of the Roumanian chambers last Sunday by the members hostile to Russia, but no action will be taken till the result of M. Bratiano's mission to Vienna is officially announced to the chambers. M. Bratiano will return to-day.

Typhus is prevalent throughout Serbia, and is very virulent among the Turkish prisoners at Belgrade. The British ironclad *Devastation* has arrived in the Gulf of Ismid. No more ironclads are in the Sea of

Marmora, but the fleet in Besika Bay will be strengthened.

The mutilated body of Mr. Ogle, the *Times*' correspondent, whose assassination was before reported, has been found near Portuari.

In consequence of the European political crisis, the Indian government is considering certain precautionary measures.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5.—The *Agence Russe* says if England would state what she proposed then her proposals and those of the cabinet at Vienna might pave the way for a common understanding.

At the last interview between the Sultan and Grand Duke Nicholas, the former reiterated his protest against the attempt to embark Russian troops at Bujukdere.

BERLIN, 5.—One of the minor journals of this city to-day published an extra edition, stating that preparations are making for mobilizing the German army, and also containing other alarming statements. In the German parliament the minister of war declared the statements absolutely untrue.

The *North German Gazette* says: Although the treaty does not affect Germany's interest in the entrance of Russia into antagonism with the other neighbors and friends of Germany, it cannot be a matter of indifference to her that the negotiations of the treaty seem not to have kept the interests of the other powers sufficiently in mind. Russia could only purchase a complete fulfillment of the treaty by another war. The principal obstacle to the settlement is Russia's having bound herself by the terms of the treaty. England and Austria admit that great changes are necessary in the east.

LONDON, 6.—The *Post* publishes the following in a semi-official form: There is no doubt that our government, while determined to vindicate every line of Lord Salisbury's dispatch, is not unwilling to take into consideration the views suggested by the Viennese statesmen. To day the prospect is more peaceful, but government should guard against a surprise at Constantinople, and Layard ought to be empowered to assure the Porte of England's support against any sudden advance of the Russians.

A St. Petersburg dispatch, dated yesterday evening, says: Lord Salisbury's circular was communicated to Prince Gortschakoff this morning. It is said, in official circles, that many of the British objections might have been removed in the congress, but now that the door is closed against concessions, it is difficult to imagine any pacific solution. The most plausible proposal, perhaps, is that the congress should be called to consider the modifications necessary in the treaties of 1856 and 1871. Little faith, however, is placed in such ingenious proposals. The majority of the official world and of the public regard war inevitable, and show no disposition to shrink from the grave consequences of the long struggle which they pretty clearly foresee.

LONDON, 6. Yesterday, in Moscow, at a meeting of the Society to Aid Russia's Maritime Commerce, it was unanimously resolved to open subscriptions throughout Russia to organize a volunteer fleet of light vessels for destroying the enemy's commerce, and to request the Czarowitch to accept the honorary presidency of the central committee.

At San Stefano, 3,000 Russians embarked for home, yesterday and to-day.

Russian troops continue to arrive at Jassy.

At Vienna the impression is that Russia is not likely to go out of her way to break off the preliminaries, but will probably use the communications of England and Austria as the means of commencing negotiations. She is, however, meanwhile, strenuously endeavoring to strengthen both her political and military situation in Turkey. Some think that perhaps the Turks have already concluded an alliance, the execution of which is merely delayed so as to not cause a premature outbreak of the war. Those having access to the Sultan say, however, that he is much depressed, and still hopes to escape the necessity of deciding between Russia and England.

In accordance with Russia's advice to prepare for a renewal of the war, the Prince of Montenegro will raise his forces to 25,000 men, to be armed with Martini rifles captured from the Turks. The Russian reply to Salisbury's

circular, it is said, will lay particular stress upon the absence of a definite counter proposal, and will call upon England to make a counter-proposal. This will be the main point urged.

The question concerning the position of Roumania is becoming more and more embarrassing. It is said that Austria has intimated her desire that the authority of Russia should be limited as much as possible during the passage of her troops through the principality, and that everything should be avoided which might give a character of Russian occupation to the temporary presence of the imperial troops.

The Russians have renewed their contracts for supplies and transportation which were cancelled after the signature of the treaty.

VIENNA, 6.—Bratiano, the Roumanian premier, has started for Berlin. Though Austria may not oppose the cession of Bessarabia single handed, M. Bratiano may have positive assurance that she will not permit the continuance of the passage of the Russian troops through Roumanian territory for two years.

A special to the *Cologne Gazette*, from Vienna, says: England has informed Russia that she intends to occupy certain strategical points unless Russia immediately proposes a frank modification of the treaty.

Count Andrássy has replied to Lord Salisbury, declaring that he also regards the acceptance of the treaty as impossible, and asking for specific stipulations from England. It is said that Prince Gortschakoff will make a similar request.

Russia is secretly negotiating for a large loan.

BERLIN, 6.—Intelligence from St. Petersburg indicates that the peace party is acquiring greater influence in the councils of the Czar. It is expected here that the Czar will solicit the good offices of the Emperor of Germany as a mediator between himself and England.

There seems to be some hope of a renewal of the congress negotiations, unless a collision is precipitated by the necessity for counter-acting military measures. Russia is pushing forward on both sides of the Danube. The position at Constantinople is considered so doubtful, even threatening, for England, that very slight modifications of the situation might be considered to warrant an action which would amount to a breach of neutrality. As long as Vefik Pasha remains Turkish premier, however, a Russo-Turkish alliance is believed out of the question. It is believed that the Roumanian cabinet's opposition to Russia is real and determined.

The publication of the Gortschakoff-Ghika interviews has aroused general sympathy for Roumania throughout Europe. The Roumanian protest against the treaty of San Stefano was published in the Vienna *Ballistische Correspondenz*, yesterday, but it is not yet known to have been officially communicated to the powers.

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